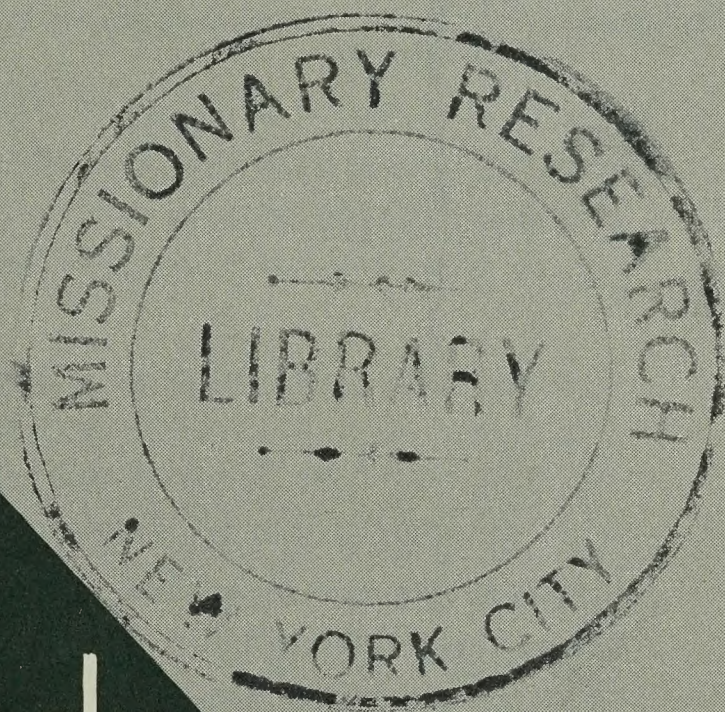


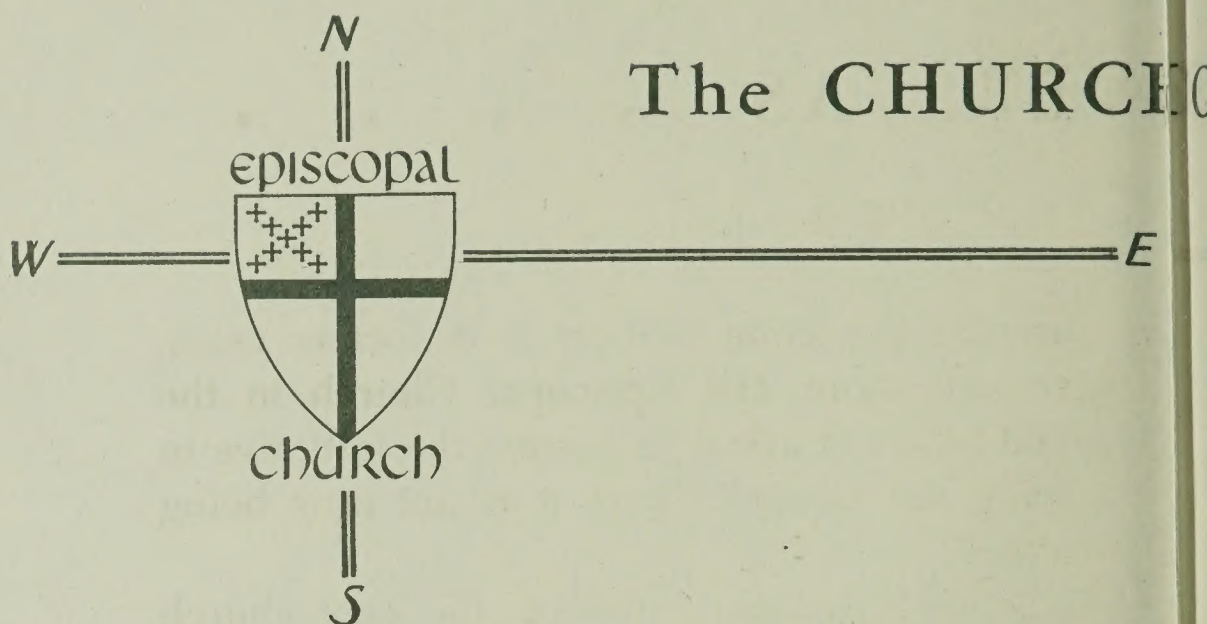
Pam
Misc.

Prot. Epis. Church

1608



The Church Overseas



FROM ITS MOST NORTHERLY POST, ALASKA, TO ITS most southerly, Brazil, from Haiti in the Western Hemisphere to the Philippines in the Eastern, the overseas missionary program of the Episcopal Church encircles the globe, extending into nineteen territorial divisions and countries on four continents. In these lands live 170,000,000 persons of every race and color.

Serving the Church overseas are eleven American bishops, two Brazilian and one Mexican bishop. There are about 350 missionaries including their wives under appointment of the National Council, and this corps is greatly increased by scores of national clergy and lay workers, bringing the total up to almost 1,500. When to this number are added the twelve bishops and 222 other clergy of the Japanese Church, the grand total of overseas personnel comes to about 1,700.

In many other countries where the American Church is not represented, sister Churches of the Anglican Communion have missions. Some of these Churches are finding it difficult, however,

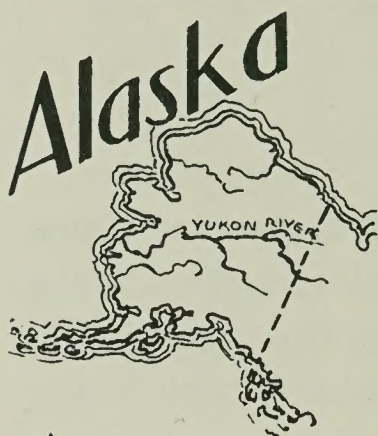
OVERSEAS

to provide the same support as in former years. More and more, the Episcopal Church in the United States is asked to assume the initiative in carrying the Gospel where it is not now being preached.

In every missionary district, the new church members themselves contribute to their own support, sometimes the major share, sometimes only a small part, depending on their means and on the strength of the Church. But always the aim of the National Council, which directs this worldwide work through its Overseas Department, has been to encourage indigenous leadership and responsibility. Two independent Churches, the Chinese and the Japanese, have been born out of this missionary effort, and another, the Brazilian, is on its way.

The American Church itself was originally a missionary field of the Church of England. Just as 150 years ago we began to assume our missionary responsibilities, so now the younger Churches also are joining us in proclaiming the Christian Gospel to the rest of the world.

Statistics on the life of the Church in any given area change daily, as is inevitable. Those which appear in these pages are based on the 1950 U. S. Census and on 1953 figures from each missionary district. Allowance should be made for normal increases each year since then, particularly in population and number of baptized persons.



Area: 586,400 sq. mi.; Population: 128,643; Date First Anglican Work: 1857; Parishes and Missions: 51; Clergy: 19; Lay Workers: 19; Baptized Persons: 5,854; Hospitals and Clinics: 4

ALASKA, inhabited by Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and a fast growing white population, has proved to be a maker of missionary heroes, and the young bishop and young missionaries who are there now share the same enthusiasm as the older pioneers. Perhaps this is because in many of the villages where the Episcopal Church has a mission, everyone is an Episcopalian, and here the Church truly ministers to an entire community in body, mind, and spirit.

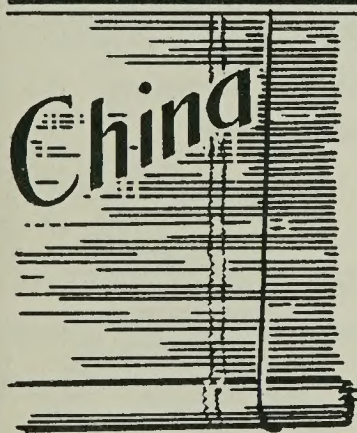
The bishop flies more than thirty thousand miles yearly in his plane, *Blue Box*, visiting his people in fishing villages on the Arctic Coast, in log cabin villages in the interior, and in the growing communities of southern and southeastern Alaska. Deep in the Yukon the Church maintains Hudson Stuck Memorial Hospital, named after one of Alaska's great missionaries.



Area: 488,000 sq. mi.; Population: 19,512,550; Date First Anglican Work: 1819; Parishes and Missions: 155; Clergy: 69; Lay Workers: 52; Baptized Persons: 27,994; Schools: 3

IN 1950 the Church's single missionary district in Brazil was divided into three separate districts, a firm step toward eventual independence for this Church whose clergy are almost all Brazilians. Autonomous in many respects, the Brazilian Church is still in great need of more clergy to open new work both in the southern and in the untouched northern part of the country. The Southern Cross School and the theological seminary in Porto Alegre, and St. Margaret's School in Pelotas, are preparing many future leaders.

A strong sense of social responsibility on the part of the Brazilian Church has led to the establishment of homes for the aged, boys' towns, a hostel for unemployed, and other institutions. There is a thriving work among the Japanese-Brazilians, begun more than thirty years ago by a pioneering missionary from distant Japan.



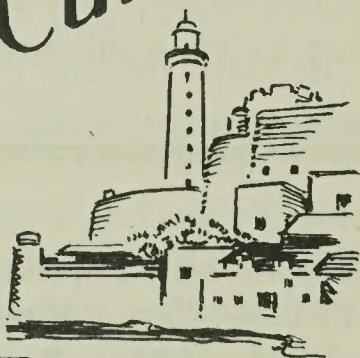
Area: 2,279,134 sq. mi.; Population: 601,912,371; American Church Mission Begun: 1835; First American Bishop: William J. Boone (1844-1864); Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui Organized: 1912

FOR more than a century, the Episcopal Church worked in China. More than forty years ago, the *Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui* (China Holy Catholic Church) was organized, the natural outgrowth of the earlier missionary efforts. This young Church came to comprise fifteen dioceses

and to be recognized as a Province of the Anglican Communion.

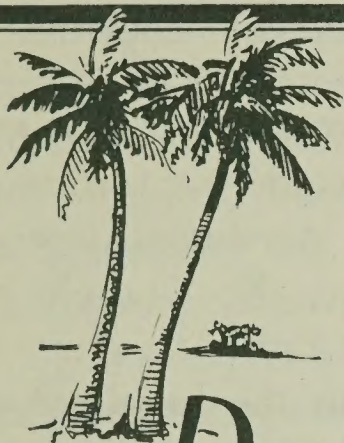
Then in the late nineteen-forties, as the Red Armies overran China, it became increasingly clear that foreign missionary personnel would have to be withdrawn. Today, the Church in China is entirely on its own. It faces the gravest crisis in its history, but it is in the hands of a courageous and able group of Chinese Churchmen. The Church in China is not dead. It was never more alive than it is today and never in its history was it ever in greater need of the sympathy and understanding and prayers of its fellow Churchmen throughout the world than it is today.

Cuba



Area: 44,164 sq. mi.; Population: 5,348,000; Date First Anglican Work: 1871; Parishes and Missions: 84; Clergy: 26; Lay Workers: 114; Baptized Persons: 57,156; Schools: 16

LARGEST mission field in point of numbers of baptized persons, Cuba has a fine group of Cuban clergy struggling to keep up with the rapid growth of their congregations. There is an acute need for more men and more church buildings, as many houses and small rooms must now serve as churches and schools. Most heartening is the growing number of university graduates who are becoming communicants. Ever since its beginnings, the Church in Cuba has stressed educational work.



Area: 19,355 sq. mi.; Population: 2,121,000; Date First Anglican Work: 1918; Parishes and Missions: 8; Clergy: 6; Lay Workers: 20; Baptized Persons: 3,803; Schools: 5

Dominican Republic

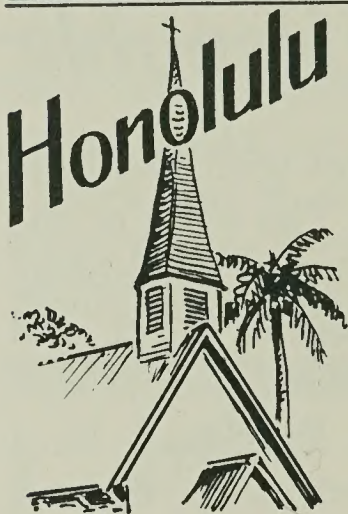
THE Dominican Republic shares with Haiti the Caribbean island of Hispaniola. The work of the Episcopal Church there is small, but promising. It is under the care of the Bishop of Haiti, and most of it is among English-speaking people who have come from Jamaica and Barbados. In a country six times the size of Puerto Rico, there is much for the Church to do, but more men and funds are needed.



Area: 10,204 sq. mi.; Population: 3,112,000; Date First Anglican Work: 1861; Parishes and Missions: 78; Clergy: 24; Lay Workers: 55; Baptized Persons: 53,404; Schools: 47

IN its only French-speaking missionary district, Haiti, the Episcopal Church has a firmly established work, carried on almost entirely by the people themselves. The ministry is principally to people in mountain areas, as well as to those in the larger centers. Forty-six parochial

schools and a theological seminary contribute much to the strength of the Church. The Sisters of St. Margaret also have a school, and run St. Vincent's School for Handicapped Children, the only institution of its kind in the country. The Church in Haiti can supply its own manpower but is in great need of financial aid.



Area: 6,420 sq. mi.; Population: 499,794; Date First Anglican Work: 1862; Parishes and Missions: 45; Clergy: 27; Lay Workers: 136; Baptized Persons: 14,827; Schools: 15

VARIETY is the keyword in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Church's ministry has kept pace. Where the people of diverse national and racial origins have learned to work, play, and live together, the Church has found a land that seems especially made to receive the Christian Gospel. St. Andrew's Priory and the Iolani School, both as old as the Church in Hawaii itself, now enroll students from virtually every tradition on the islands.

The Episcopal Church has assumed responsibility for the care of Anglicans who have found refuge on Taiwan (Formosa). These people are members of the *Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui* (China Holy Catholic Church), and would be without an adequate ministry but for the timely help sent to them by this Church.



Area: 1,221,880 sq. mi.; Population: 356,829,485; First American Missionary to Dornakal: 1933

India and Pakistan

A DOCTOR in Lahore, West Pakistan, a priest in Bombay, and teacher in Madras, India, are but token contributions of the Episcopal Church to the Christian enterprise in that great sub-continent, where the Church of India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon has jurisdiction. The Episcopal Church makes an annual grant to the Diocese of Dornakal, a former Anglican diocese which in 1947 became a part of the newly formed Church of South India.



Area: 139,676 sq. mi.; Population: 79,924,244; Date First Anglican Work: 1859; Parishes and Missions: 330; Clergy: 243; Lay Workers: 550; Baptized Persons: 55,312; Schools: 58; Hospitals and Clinics: 2

THE *Nippon Sei Ko Kwai* (Japan Holy Catholic Church) is an independent province of the Anglican Communion, with ten dioceses and its own presiding bishop. But in a country that is only one-half of one per cent Christian, it must look

to the mother Churches for financial help. When Japan's militaristic regime in 1940 forced the Church to eliminate foreigners from positions of authority, it seemed a great blow to the struggling young Church. But the inspiring leadership of the bishops and other clergy who withstood persecution during World War II has given it a strength to offset the losses suffered in church buildings by Allied bombings.

A great emphasis is placed on education, from the many kindergartens up through St. Paul's University and the Central Theological College in Tokyo. One of the great medical institutions in the Far East is St. Luke's International Medical Center in Tokyo.

The Episcopal Church and other Christian bodies in Japan are now competing with communism to impart new faith to the Japanese. Leading the Church in its task is the Rt. Rev. Michael H. Yashiro, Bishop of Kobe and Presiding Bishop of the *Sei Ko Kwai*, one of the great Christian statesmen in the Far East today.



Anglican Episcopate Established: 1841; Includes: Ethiopia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Eastern Asia Minor, Iraq, Arabia, Cyprus

THROUGH the Good Friday Offering, this Church maintains a priest in Beirut, Lebanon, as its rep-

representative to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem. This bishopric is supported by the offerings of Anglican Churches around the world.



Area: 45,000 sq. mi.; Population: 1,600,000; Date First Anglican Work: 1836; Parishes and Missions: 76; Clergy: 28; Lay Workers: 123; Baptized Persons: 7,391; Schools: 38; Hospitals and Clinics: 2

IN Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, the Church is seeking in very specific ways to minister to the whole person. Founded more than a century ago by former American slaves, the Republic of Liberia shares with the whole African continent the rapid social and economic changes taking place today. The Church is providing a spiritual base for this society, and through a well-developed agricultural, educational, medical, and evangelistic program, is helping the Liberians to help themselves. Cuttington College and Theological School, Suakoko, is an important part of this program, undergirded by thirty-six elementary schools scattered throughout the country, and such boarding schools as Julia C. Emery Hall at Bromley, and Episcopal High School at Cape Mount. The Holy Cross Mission at Bolahun, established and maintained by the Order of the Holy Cross, has gained well-deserved fame, and St. Timothy's Hospital at Cape Mount performs a distinguished Christian service, especially in its ministry at the Massateen Leper Colony.

Mexico



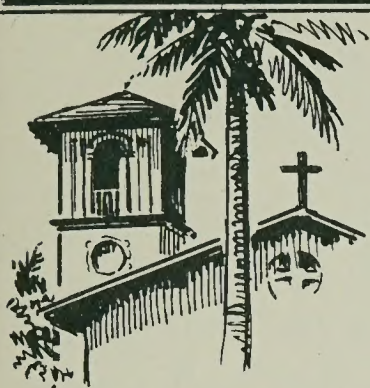
Area: 763,944 sq. mi.; Population: 25,564,218; Date First Anglican Work: 1864; Parishes and Missions: 46; Clergy: 29; Lay Workers: 23; Baptized Persons: 7,757; Schools: 14; Hospitals and Clinics: 2

THE Episcopal Church, like others in Mexico, labors under the difficulty of restrictions imposed by a revolutionary government, but the fact that the Church in Mexico has its own Mexican leadership is a sign of strength and encouragement. Progress has been slow, but steady, and the Church's schools, together with its seminary in Guadalajara, are training future leadership.



Area: 485 sq. mi.; Population: 517,634; Date First American Work: 1951; Parishes and Missions: 5; Clergy: 4; Baptized Persons: 544

IN 1951 the Episcopal Church established its mission on the battle-torn island of Okinawa, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Honolulu, six thousand miles away. The Japanese Church, which originally had jurisdiction, is now sending missionaries of its own to help. Ministration to a leper colony is one of the important parts of this work.



Area: 584,000 sq. mi.; Population: 13,967,697; Date First Anglican Work: 1824; Parishes and Missions: 63; Clergy: 24; Lay Workers: 39; Baptized Persons: 21,511; Schools: 5

Panama Canal Zone

THIS Missionary District of the Panama Canal Zone includes the Central American republics of Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and the South American Republic of Colombia, in addition to the Zone, itself. The opportunities are limitless for pushing forward the work of the Church in these countries, but, as in most overseas districts, each missionary already has many more people under his care than in an average United States parish. More men are needed, both from the United States and from the jurisdiction itself.



Area: 114,360 sq. mi.; Population: 19,557,000; Date First Anglican Work: 1902; Parishes and Missions: 84; Clergy: 37; Lay Workers: 284; Baptized Persons: 31,616; Schools: 33; Hospitals and Clinics: 20

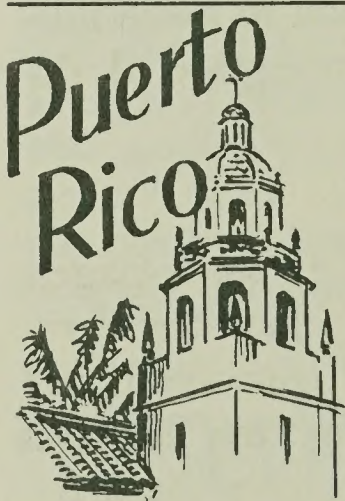
The Philippines

IN a country where the Roman Church has been dominant for four hundred years, the Episcopal

Church fulfills a very particular mission, as a Church which is both catholic and reformed. Its greatest strength is in Manila, particularly among the English-speaking and Chinese colony, and among Igorot tribesmen in Luzon and the people in southern Mindanao. It was the Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Brent, our first Bishop of the Philippines, who decided that this Church would work among pagan populations in dangerous places where other Christian bodies had been reluctant to enter.

One of the most promising aspects of the work is the close relationship of the Church with the Philippine Independent Church, sixty times its size. This Church now sends its candidates for Holy Orders to St. Andrew's Theological Seminary, the Episcopal theological school in Manila.

World War II destroyed two-thirds of our churches and mission buildings, but a new and stronger diocesan center is being built from these ashes on the outskirts of Manila, soon to be joined by a new two million-dollar St. Luke's Hospital.



Area: 3,400 sq. mi.; Population: 2,210,703; Date First Anglican Work: 1872; Parishes and Missions: 26; Clergy: 18; Lay Workers: 81; Baptized Persons: 11,721; Schools: 7; Hospitals and Clinics: 4

TRADITIONALLY, the Church in Puerto Rico has worked with people in rural areas. In addition to its regular ministry, the Church has been teaching people how to read and in general how to help themselves. Now, as more people move to the cities, the Church is moving with them.

Most of the clergy are Puerto Rican, and the people are giving more and more financial support to their Church. Medical and educational work is stressed, particularly through St. Luke's Hospital and Nurses Training School in Ponce, and through the Cathedral Academy, San Juan, and St. Just's School, San Just.



Area: 132 sq. mi.; Population: 26,665; Date First Anglican Work: 1703; Parishes and Missions: 4; Clergy: 6; Lay Workers: 7; Baptized Persons: 5,640; Schools: 2

ONE-FIFTH of the population of the Virgin Islands is Episcopalian. The addition of more missionary personnel has greatly strengthened the work.

THROUGH the program outlined in these pages, the great missionary tradition in which the Episcopal Church in America was conceived and brought forth is continued, and by their financial support the people of the Church have the privilege and the joy of sharing in all that the Church is doing around the world.

episcopal



church

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

281 FOURTH AVENUE

New York 10, N. Y.

1955